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WEST OXFORDSHIRE
COMBINED DISTRICTS

Annual Report

of

Medical Officer of Health

for

1957



OXFORD
VINCENT-BAXTER PRESS

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1957

WEST OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

Medical Officer of Health

A. J. CAMPBELL, B.Sc. (Oxon), M.D. (St. And.), D.P.H. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, 28 Staverton Road, Oxford, (Tel. Oxford 58058).

Public Health Inspectors

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Public Health Inspector: T. W. JONES, M.R.S.H. (also Surveyor), Borough Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, Chipping Norton. (Tel. Chipping Norton 341).

Additional Public Health Inspector: N. J. HOWARD, C.R.S.H.

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Public Health Inspector: M. E. SAWYER, A.R.S.H., Council Offices, 6 Park Street, Woodstock (also Surveyor). (Tel. Woodstock 216).

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Public Health Inspector: W. HETHERINGTON, M.R.S.H., Council Offices, Church Green, Witney. (Tel. Witney 594).

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: D. C. THOMPSON, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H. (also Surveyor), Bodicote House, Banbury. (Tel. Banbury 3268/9.)

Additional Public Health Inspector: C. A. WHITTLE, A.R.S.H.

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: S. P. BENDLE, F.F.S. (Eng.), M.R.S.H. (also Surveyor). Sheep Street, Charlbury. (Tel. Charlbury 231).

Additional Public Health Inspector: R. V. JOSHUA, C.R.S.H.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: W. T. STONE, M.R.S.H., Council Offices, The Hill, Witney. (Tel. Witney 633.)

Additional Public Health Inspector: G. GWYN WATKINS, M.R.S.H.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1957

WEST OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

To the Mayors, Chairmen and Councillors of the Constituent Authorities

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report for the West Oxfordshire Combined Districts for 1957, which has been compiled in accordance with the requirements of Circular 1/58 of the Ministry of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are the Vital Statistics for the various local authorities in the Combined Districts for 1957.

Birth Rates (Corrected)

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| Chipping Norton, M.B. | 15.0 | Banbury, R.D. | 19.8 |
| Witney, U.D. | 19.9 | Chipping Norton, R.D. | 15.4 |
| Woodstock, M.B. | 14.4 | Witney, R.D. | 22.7 |
| England and Wales | 16.1 | | |

Death Rates (Corrected)

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| Chipping Norton, M.B. | 8.1 | Banbury, R.D. | 10.0 |
| Witney, U.D. | 10.3 | Chipping Norton, R.D. | 8.5 |
| Woodstock | 12.7 | Witney, R.D. | 9.6 |
| England and Wales | 11.5 | | |

These figures are the corrected Birth Rates and Death Rates. This means that allowance is made for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in the various districts. Factors are provided by the Registrar-General which allow for this.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The following were the chief causes of death during the year.

| | | |
|--|-------|-----|
| Heart Diseases and Diseases of Circulation | .. | 246 |
| Vascular Diseases of Nervous System | | 117 |
| Cancer | | 101 |
| Bronchitis | | 31 |
| Pneumonia | | 41 |
| Motor Accidents | | 14 |
| Other Accidents | | 15 |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis | | 1 |

Under this heading in the separate reports of the Local Authorities a Table of the 36 main causes of death under the Registrar-General's classification will be found.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation are grouped together and this group, as usual, is by far the commonest cause of death—246 deaths being due to this cause. Of these, 93 were due to Coronary Thrombosis. Next in frequency were Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System—(Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.), 117 deaths and Cancer also 101—the site distribution of the Cancer cases was as follows—

| | |
|-------------|----|
| Stomach | 8 |
| Lung | 25 |
| Breast | 12 |
| Uterus | 3 |
| Other sites | 53 |

Cancer of the Lung

The number of deaths from Cancer of the Lung in 1957 was 25. The figures for previous years were:—

1951—12 1952—16 1953—12 1954—15 1955—22 1956—31

In England and Wales the number of deaths rose from 2286 in 1931 to 19,118 in 1958. No other form of cancer has shown a similar increase. Some of the common forms of cancer (digestive organs, rectum and uterus) have declined and others (e.g. cancer of the breast) have remained stationary.

There seems to be little doubt that the major part of this increase is due to cigarette smoking. Two cancer-producing substances (benz-pyrene and benzanthrane) are present in tobacco smoke and cancer of the lung is twenty times more common in cigarette smokers than in non-smokers.

These facts are now receiving wide publicity and Health Education Campaigns are pointing out the risks of cigarette smoking to the public. It is desirable that efforts should be made to discourage young people from taking up smoking and to advise established smokers to greatly curtail their tobacco consumption.

The tobacco habit is largely a question of custom—it is an example of an imitative craze. It has recently been suggested by Sir Carleton Allen that just as snuff taking was prevalent in the eighteenth century and has now almost entirely disappeared so also one day the smoking habit may disappear from male and even from female society.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

14 deaths occurred from road accidents. Owing to the rising figures

from this cause, all road accidents are now becoming recognized as one of the important public health problems of the day. They caused 5500 deaths and over 60,000 severe injuries in Great Britain in 1957—some of this recent increase has been attributed to the greater impatience of some drivers on congested roads.

INFANT MORTALITY

The figures for each local authority are as follows:

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
| Chipping Norton, M.B. | 38.2 (2) | Banbury, R.D. | 19 (5) |
| Witney, U.D. | 26.9 (4) | Chipping Norton, R.D. | 24.1 (6) |
| Woodstock, M.B. | 40 (1) | Witney, R.D. | 18.2 (9) |
| England and Wales | 23 | | |

Attention is drawn by the Ministry of Health to the fact that excessive importance is sometimes attached to rates of infant mortality based on very small numbers, e.g. less than 10 deaths; it is suggested that in such cases the actual numbers of deaths should be shown—accordingly the number of deaths is given in brackets after each rate. It should be noted therefore that comparisons with other areas or earlier years may have little statistical significance.

In the whole area of the West Oxfordshire Combined Districts there were 26 deaths under 1 year in 1214 births. This is an Infant Mortality of 21.4. (England and Wales 24.4).

The following conditions were the cause of the infant deaths:

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Prematurity | 12 |
| Congenital Deformities | 2 |
| Pneumonia | 3 |
| Asphyxia | 2 |
| Haemolytic Disease | 1 |
| Congenital Heart Disease | 1 |
| Liver | 1 |
| Atalectasis | 1 |
| Cerebral Sclerosis | 1 |
| Enteritis | 1 |
| Hyaline Membrane Disease | 1 |

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of the notifiable diseases in 1957 was one of the lowest on record.

The following are the numbers recorded:

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Scarlet Fever | 7 |
| Whooping Cough | 99 |
| Measles | 726 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Pneumonia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Poliomyelitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Dysentery (Sonne) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 63 |
| Erysipelas | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Food Poisoning | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Meningococcal Infection | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever (7) was the lowest for many years. Many medical practitioners now feel that notification of this disease serves little useful purpose unless Streptococcal Tonsillitis, which is equally infectious, is also made notifiable. The Ministry now no longer recommend exclusion of contacts from school in cases of Scarlet Fever unless they are school canteen workers.

There has been no case of Diphtheria in the area since 1946. It is nevertheless, essential to point out that should the number of children immunized continue to fall, it is highly probable that cases will occur, and that this applies to children under 5 as well as school children. The number of children under 5 who have been immunized is well below the margin of safety.

The number of cures of Sonne Dysentery rose considerably during the year and this was largely accounted for by the outbreak at Long Hanborough in the spring and early summer, which was mainly confined to school children. This is more fully reported in the report on the Witney Rural District, but there seemed to be little doubt that inadequate washing facilities in the schools concerned were important factors in the spread of the disease.

Only two cases of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year and only one of these was paralytic, the degree of paralysis being very slight.

Poliomyelitis vaccination proceeded during the year as far as supplies of vaccine permitted. It is hoped that in 1958 vaccination will be available for all children up to the age of 15 and that later it will be possible to extend the scheme to include the 15—25 age group. Expectant mothers are also included in the scheme.

TUBERCULOSIS

42 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year and 5 non-pulmonary cases. Only one death occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the entire district. This gives a death rate of 14 per million compared with 95 per million for England and Wales.

B.C.G. vaccination is now available through the School Health Service for pupils between the ages of 13 and 14 as recommended by the Ministry. The scheme has now been in operation for three years; the response has been very satisfactory, but it will naturally be several years until its effect is shown in the incidence of the disease.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order 1957 which came into force on 1st April, 1957, Order No. 5 consists of the

area of this combined district. Under this order which is made under Food and Drugs Act 1955 Sec. 37 all milk sold in the area by retail for human consumption must be under the designation "Pasteurised", "Sterilised" or "Tuberculin-tested".

This should prove to be of great assistance in the eradication of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, where the majority of cases are of bovine origin.

WATER SUPPLY

(i) *Quality and Quantity*

Speaking generally it may be said that in those parts of the area which are served by piped supplies the water has been sufficient in quantity and satisfactory in quality. There are many areas, however, where there is no piped supply and the position is most unsatisfactory, especially in the Chipping Norton Rural District.

In the Banbury Rural District the whole of the area is now in the statutory area of supply of the Borough of Banbury. The greater part of the Witney Rural District is supplied by the Urban District scheme.

(ii) *Bacteriological Examination*

Where information is given regarding the bacteriological examination of water supplies the classification suggested by the Ministry has been adopted as follows:

| | | | | | | <i>Presumptive Coliform Count per 100 ml.</i> |
|----------|---------------------|----|----|----|----|---|
| Class 1. | Highly satisfactory | .. | .. | .. | .. | Less than 1 |
| Class 2 | Satisfactory | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1-2 |
| Class 3 | Suspicious | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3-10 |
| Class 4 | Definitely polluted | .. | .. | .. | | Greater than 10 |

Practically all of the public supplies examined during the year have been Class 1. No serious pollution occurred during the year; the majority of supplies on Class 4 were from private wells in the villages. Details are given elsewhere in the report under individual local authorities.

(iii) *Plumbo-Solvency*

There are no plumbo-solvent waters in the area, as practically all are hard waters.

(iv) *Contamination*

It was necessary to cart water to Shenington because of shortage and Standlake because of contamination.

Individual wells found to be polluted have been closed when necessary.

(v) *Connection to Mains*

In the urban districts the majority of the houses are connected to the mains. As far as the rural districts are concerned it is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the proportion of dwelling houses or population supplied from public mains either direct to houses or by means of stand-pipes. In the case of Chipping Norton Rural District accurate figures are however available (about 60 per cent); in the case of Witney R.D.C. it is estimated that the figure is about 66 per cent; in the case of the Banbury Rural District the figure is considerably less.

HOUSING

A survey has been undertaken of all houses of a rateable value of under £20 in the rural areas and they have been classified as follows:

Class 1. Houses fit in all respects.

Class 2. Houses requiring minor repairs.

Class 3. Houses with major defects capable of being made fit at reasonable cost.

Class 4. Houses suitable for demolition.

Under the Housing Act 1957 it is the duty of Local Authorities to submit to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government information as to the houses in their area found to be unfit for habitation and how it is proposed to deal with them. In the rural districts practically all the houses are being dealt with under the Housing Act 1957. Sec. as individual unfit houses. There are several small Clearance Areas in the Boroughs of Chipping Norton and Woodstock. Details are given in the reports of the individual Local Authorities.

FOOD HYGIENE

Only two cases of infection by food poisoning organisms were reported during the year, one in Witney Urban District and one in Chipping Norton Borough. There were no outbreaks of food poisoning. Both of these cases were due to infection with *Salmonella Typhi-murium*. These isolated cases occur fairly frequently without causing a definite outbreak. It is seldom possible to trace the source of infection—it may be from rats or mice or duck-eggs especially if they are only lightly cooked. Dogs and cats are fairly frequently found to be a source of infection.

The other common type of food poisoning is the staphylococcal type.

These cases of staphylococcal food poisoning are generally due to a food-handler who is suffering from some septic condition of the fingers, hands or other exposed part which causes contamination of the food; the organism develops rapidly in the warm conditions which generally exist in the kitchen and produces the toxin which causes the symptoms. Care should therefore be taken to exclude from work such food handlers

who are suffering from septic conditions and to prevent food standing for any considerable time in a warm atmosphere; in other words, prompt refrigeration is essential.

This subject is one which is becoming increasingly important. Potential sources of infection exist in the community and this means that extreme care is necessary on the part of all who engaged in the handling and preparation of food, especially in hotels, restaurants cafes and other premises where food is sold.

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 lay down requirements in respect of (1) the cleanliness of food premises and stalls; (2) the hygienic handling of food; (3) the cleanliness of persons handling food and their clothing; (4) the construction of food premises and their repair and maintenance; (5) the temperature at which certain foods are to be kept. This means that additional responsibilities are placed on Public Health Inspectors, who are now required to visit school and factory canteens, children's and old people's homes, as well as food shops, hotels, restaurants and cafes.

Over most of the district school canteens have been inspected by the Public Health Inspectors and the facts reported to the Director of Education. Considerable improvements have been effected in many cases, but difficulties are being experienced in rural schools which are often lacking adequate washing facilities and sanitary accommodation.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948-1951

No action for compulsory removal under these Acts was necessary during the year.

NEW LEGISLATION

The following Acts relating to Public Health were passed in 1957.

Public Health Officers (Deputies) Act, 1957.

Rent Act, 1957.

National Health Service (Amendment) Act 1957.

Housing Act 1957.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

The following Statutory Instruments relating to Public Health were issued during 1957.

Local Authorities (Charges for Dustbins) Order 1957.

Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order 1957.

Clean Air Council Order 1957.

Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations 1957.

Public Analyst's Regulations 1957.

Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order 1957.

Area No. 5, consists of the Boroughs of Banbury, Chipping Norton and Woodstock, Witney Urban District and the Rural Districts of Witney, Chipping Norton and Banbury.

STAFF

There have been no changes in the staff during the year.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the various local authorities for their co-operation during the year. Special thanks are due to the Chief Public Health Inspectors and their staff, who have helped to provide a great deal of the information contained in this report. In many cases the Chief Public Health Inspectors have issued separate Annual Reports, and although they contain so much interesting and valuable information, it is regretted that for reasons of economy it is not possible to include them in this report.

I should also like to express my gratitude to the staff of the Public Health Laboratory, Drs. Vollum, Jebb and Frisby for their co-operation in investigating outbreaks of infectious disease.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. CAMPBELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|--------|
| Area in Acres | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2380 |
| Population: | | | | | | |
| Census, 1951 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3879 |
| Mean Population, 1957 (R.G.'s estimate) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3870 |
| Number of Inhabited Houses | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1260 |
| Rateable Value | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | £45900 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | £185 |

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The town is an important agricultural centre. There is in addition a large tweed mill, an iron works and a provender mill.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|-------|-------------|--------|
| | | | | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | 54 | 22 | 32 |
| Legitimate | .. | .. | .. | 51 | 22 | 29 |
| Illegitimate | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Birth Rate per 1000 | .. | .. | | | 14.0 | |
| Corrected Birth Rate | .. | .. | | | 15.0 | |
| England and Wales | .. | .. | | | 16.1 | |
| Still births per 1000 | .. | .. | | | 18 per 1000 | |
| England and Wales | .. | .. | | | 24.4 | „ |

DEATH RATE

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|-------|------|--------|
| | | | | Total | Male | Female |
| No. of deaths | .. | .. | .. | 39 | 20 | 19 |
| Death per 1000 | .. | .. | | 10.1 | | |
| Corrected Death Rate | .. | .. | | 8.1 | | |
| England and Wales | .. | .. | | 11.5 | | |

| <i>Causes of Death</i> | | | | | Male | Female |
|------------------------|---|----|----|----|------|--------|
| 1. | Tuberculosis—respiratory | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 2. | Tuberculosis, other | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 3. | Syphilitic disease | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 4. | Diphtheria | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 5. | Whooping Cough | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 6. | Meningococcal infections | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 7. | Acute Poliomyelitis | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 8. | Measles | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 9. | Other infective and parasitic diseases | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 10. | Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 11. | Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 12. | Malignant Neoplasm—Breast | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 13. | Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |
| 14. | Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 |
| 15. | Leukaemia | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 16. | Diabetes | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 17. | Vascular lesions of Nervous System | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 |
| 18. | Coronary disease, Angina | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 2 |
| 19. | Hypertension with Heart Disease | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |
| 20. | Other Heart Disease | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| 21. | Other Circulatory Disease | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| 22. | Influenza | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 23. | Pneumonia | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| 24. | Bronchitis | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| 25. | Other Diseases of Respiratory System | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| 26. | Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 27. | Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 28. | Nephritis and Nephrosis | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| 29. | Hyperplasia of prostate | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| 30. | Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 31. | Congenital malformations | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |
| 32. | Other defined and ill-defined diseases | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 |
| 33. | Motor Vehicle Accidents | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 34. | All other accidents | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 35. | Suicide | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 36. | Homicide and operations of war | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| Total—All Causes | | | | | 20 | 19 |

MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil.

INFANT MORTALITY

| | |
|--|------|
| No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year | 0 |
| No. of deaths of infants under 4 weeks | 2 |
| Infant Mortality per 1000 Births Total | 38.8 |
| Legitimate | 39.3 |
| Illegitimate | Nil |
| England and Wales | 22 |
| Causes of Death: | |
| Congenital Deformities | 1 |
| Haemolytic Disease | 1 |

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford. The following specimens were examined.

| | |
|---|----|
| Faeces—No. examined | 82 |
| Positive for Salmonella | 1 |
| Positive for Shigella Flexner | 8 |
| Throat Swabs | 67 |
| Positive for Streptococcus Haemolyticus | 18 |
| Positive for Streptococcus Viridans | 40 |
| Other Examinations | 40 |

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. There are two sources: (i) Springs in limestone at Old Chalford. (2) A well sunk in 1941, 12 miles to the south-east of the town. There are three covered reservoirs and also a water tower. The water is chlorinated and is of good quality, though rather hard. Bacteriological examinations carried out each month showed that the water was bacteriologically satisfactory.

With very few exceptions all the houses in the Borough are supplied from the public supply.

Towards the end of the year, the Council approved a scheme for sinking a borehole at Old Chalford with a view to obtaining an additional source of water.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal. The laying of the new outfall sewer

along the valley was completed in 1956. This extends from the Borough boundary, adjoining the Parish of Over Norton, to the Disposal Works.

The second stage of the improvements to the Disposal Works was commenced during the year and will be completed during the Spring of 1958.

SECTION D

HOUSING

New Houses. 30 new Council houses were completed during 1957, and work on a further 18 houses was nearing completion bringing the existing contracts to an end. Work was about to commence on the erection of a block of 20 flats.

17 houses were built by private enterprise.

6 caravan licences were issued during the year.

Unfit houses. 27 houses were repaired by informal notice, and 2 houses were repaired as a result of Court action.

34 defective buildings were repaired by informal Dangerous Structure notices.

5 Improvement Grants were approved by the Council during the year.

The Clearance Areas confirmed in 1936-37 were reviewed monthly. 11 houses were vacated and the families rehoused. One new Clearance Order was made.

8 Closing Orders and 3 Demolition Orders were made.

7 Individual Unfit Houses were demolished, and 2 Individual Unfit Houses were reconstructed to make one fit unit of accommodation.

Hutted Camps. The last three huts were vacated and the tenants rehoused. Work had commenced on the necessary demolitions and clearing of the sites prior to handing the land back to the owner.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Food Premises. Inspections of food premises were continued and notifications of contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 were served upon the owners where necessary. Good co-operation was received from the majority of food traders and many improvements were carried out in excess of the statutory requirements.

| NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES AND TYPE | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Grocers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| General Shops | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Greengrocers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Fish Shops (Wet) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Fish Shops (Fried) | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Butchers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Confectioners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Cafes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Bakehouses | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Bakers' Shops | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Hotels and Public Houses | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| School Canteens | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Mineral Water Factory | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | | | | | | | — |
| | | | | | | | 71 |
| | | | | | | | == |

MEAT INSPECTION 1957

Regular meat inspection was carried out at the local Co-operative Slaughterhouse which is at present the only one in use within the Borough.

The details of inspections and condemnations are as follows:—

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

| | Cattle exclud- ing Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs | Horses |
|---|----------------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------|------|--------|
| Number killed (if known) | 216 | Nil | 12 | 1345 | 287 | Nil |
| Number inspected .. | 216 | Nil | 12 | 1345 | 287 | Nil |
| <i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i> | | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. | 49 | Nil | Nil | 2 | 4 | Nil |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci | 22.7% | Nil | Nil | 0.15% | 1.4% | Nil |
| <i>Tuberculosis only:</i> | | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 10 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis | 46% | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| <i>Cysticercosis</i> | | | | | | |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Generalised and totally condemned | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |

Total weight of Meat condemned in the year 1957:

6 cwts. 2 qtrs. 14 lbs.

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16 FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Ice-cream manufacturer's premises | .. | .. | 0 |
| Ice-cream Storage and Sale | .. | .. | 18 |
| Sausage manufacture | .. | .. | 7 |
| Fish Fryers | .. | .. | 1 |
| | | | — |
| Total | .. | .. | 26 |
| | | | == |

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATION—2

| | | |
|--|----|-----|
| Total number of Inspections to food premises | .. | 313 |
|--|----|-----|

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

| <i>Disease</i> | No. of cases Notified | No. Admit- ted to Hospital | No. of Deaths |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Measles | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Whooping Cough | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Food Poisoning | 1 | 0 | 0 |

The incidence of infectious disease in the Borough has been exceptionally low during the year—11 cases of Whooping Cough, 4 cases of Measles and one case of Salmonella infection (food poisoning) in a man of 58.

Non-notifiable Diseases. Chickenpox 2: German Measles 1.

School Closures. Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS

| Age Periods | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Pulmonary Male | Pulmonary Female | Non-Pulmonary Male | Non-Pulmonary Female | Pulmonary Male | Pulmonary Female | Non-Pulmonary Male | Non-Pulmonary Female |
| — 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1— 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5—15 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15—25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25—35 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35—45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45—55 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55—65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65— | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1949

| (1) <i>Inspections</i> | | | | No. on Register | Inspections | Written Notices | Prosecu- tions |
|---|----|----|----|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Factories in which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply | .. | .. | | 9 | 7 | — | — |
| 2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies | .. | .. | .. | 29 | 26 | 3 | — |
| 2. Other Premises | .. | .. | | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Total | | | | 39 | 34 | 3 | — |

| (2) <i>Defects found</i> | | | | Found | Remedied | Reported by H.M. Inspector |
|--|----|----|--|-------|----------|----------------------------------|
| Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness | .. | .. | | 3 | 3 | — |
| Sec. 2. Overcrowding | | | | | | |
| Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature .. | | | | — | — | — |
| Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation .. | | | | — | — | — |
| Sec. 6. Ineffective Drainage of floors | | | | — | — | — |
| Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences | | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | .. | .. | | — | 1 | — |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective .. | | | | 3 | 2 | — |
| (c) Not separate for sexes .. | | | | — | — | — |
| Other offences against the Act .. | | | | — | — | — |
| Total | | | | 6 | 6 | 0 |

No. of Outworkers 7

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|----|----|----|----|----|--------|
| Area in Acres | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1306 |
| Population: | | | | | | | |
| Census 1951 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6553 |
| Mean Population, 1957 (R.G.'s estimate) | | | | | | .. | 7390 |
| Number of Inhabited Houses.. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2313 |
| Rateable Value | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | £83550 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | £342 |

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main industry of the town is blanket-making; there are four factories. Other industries are glove-making, machine tools works military clothing factory, a large laundry and a brewery. Just outside Witney is a motor accessories factory where a large number of the inhabitants are employed.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

| | | | Total | Male | Female | Birth Rate per 1000 |
|---|----|----|-------|------|--------|------------------------|
| Legitimate | .. | .. | 137 | 75 | 62 | 20.3 |
| Illegitimate | .. | .. | 13 | 8 | 5 | |
| | | | | | | |
| Total | .. | .. | 150 | 83 | 67 | |
| (Corrected Birth Rate 19.9) | | | | | | |
| England and Wales | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16.1 |
| Still births—Rate per 1000 births—13.2 (2 still births) | | | | | | |
| England and Wales | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22.4 |

DEATH RATE

| | | | | | | | Death Rate per 1000 |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|-------|------|--------|------------------------|
| | | | | Total | Male | Female | |
| Deaths | .. | .. | .. | 67 | 35 | 32 | 9.1 |
| (Corrected Death Rate 10.3) | | | | | | | |
| England and Wales | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.5 |

| <i>Causes of Death</i> | | | | | Male | Female |
|------------------------|---|----|----|----|------|--------|
| 1. | Tuberculosis—respiratory | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 2. | Tuberculosis, other | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 3. | Syphilitic disease | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 4. | Diphtheria | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 5. | Whooping Cough | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 6. | Meningococcal infections | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 7. | Acute Poliomyelitis | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 8. | Measles | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 9. | Other infective and parasitic diseases | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 10. | Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| 11. | Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 1 |
| 12. | Malignant Neoplasm—Breast | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 13. | Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 14. | Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms | .. | .. | .. | 4 | — |
| 15. | Leukaemia | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 16. | Diabetes | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 17. | Vascular lesions of Nervous System | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 5 |
| 18. | Coronary disease, Angina | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 |
| 19. | Hypertension with Heart Disease | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |
| 20. | Other Heart Disease | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 11 |
| 21. | Other Circulatory Disease | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 |
| 22. | Influenza | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 23. | Pneumonia | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 |
| 24. | Bronchitis | .. | .. | .. | 2 | — |
| 25. | Other Diseases of Respiratory System | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 26. | Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| 27. | Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 28. | Nephritis and Nephrosis | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 29. | Hyperplasia of prostate | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 30. | Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 31. | Congenital malformations | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| 32. | Other defined and ill-defined diseases | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 |
| 33. | Motor Vehicle Accidents | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| 34. | All other accidents | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 35. | Suicide | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 36. | Homicide and operations of war | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| Total—All causes | | | | | 35 | 32 |

INFANT MORTALITY

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|------|
| Deaths under 1 year | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Deaths under 4 weeks | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Infant Mortality—per 1000 Births | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26.9 |
| Legitimate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 |
| Illegitimate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 77 |
| England and Wales | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 |
| Causes of Death: | | | | | | |
| Congenital Heart Disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Pneumonia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Prematurity | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |

MATERNAL DEATH RATE

Nil.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Examinations. These are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

| | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| No. of Swabs examined | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Faeces | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Other Examinations | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| No. of specimens from Slaughter House— | | | | | | |
| (a) Food Hygiene | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 |
| (b) Diagnosis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The present supply is from the River Windrush at a point situated just below Worsham Mill in the parish of Asthall, about 4 miles from Witney. The water flows into a raw water storage tank with a capacity of 15 hours' supply where clarification and coagulation by Aluminium Sulphate takes place; from this point the clarified water gravitates to three filter beds (each 150 sq. feet) and passes to the chlorinating plant after which it is dechlorinated by ammonia treatment. It is pumped to a covered service reservoir situated at Whitehall—at a height of 402 feet—which has a capacity for 3 days' storage; from the reservoir it gravitates to the town in 12-in. mains.

Water Examination: 7 specimens from the public supply were examined during the year. All were satisfactory.

Sewage Disposal. The scheme to include the parish of Cogges has recently been completed. There are still 40 homes in the district which have pail closets; the number is gradually being reduced.

SECTION D

HOUSING

A detailed survey of the houses in the district has been carried out as required by the Housing Act 1957, having a rateable value of below £13.

Of a total of 1115 houses coming under this category, 685 were found to require inspection, and were classified as follows:

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Reasonably fit on requiring only minor repairs .. | 280 |
| 2. Unfit but capable of being made fit | 311 |
| 3. Totally unfit (under Housing Act 1957, Sec. ..) .. | 94 |

Of these 94 houses only 27 now require to be dealt with under the Housing Act 1957, Sec. 17.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. The only slaughter-house in the Urban District is privately owned. The Slaughtering for the Witney Urban District, the Witney Rural District and the Borough of Woodstock is carried on there. The premises are most unsatisfactory; a new abbatoir of modern design is at present under construction.

The following are the statistics with regard to Meat Inspection:—

SLAUGHTERHOUSE STATISTICS

| | <i>Cattle</i> | <i>Calves</i> | <i>Sheep</i> | <i>Pigs</i> |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| Number killed and inspected .. | 1152 | 89 | 3624 | 3845 |
| <i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i> | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned .. | 4 | 1 | 4 | 13 |
| Carcasses in which some part or organ was condemned | 201 | — | 56 | 220 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci .. | 17% | 1.1% | 1.7% | 6% |
| <i>Tuberculosis only</i> | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned .. | 2 | — | — | 1 |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 29 | — | — | 156 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis | 2.7% | — | — | 4.1% |
| <i>Cysticercosis</i> | | | | |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 16 | — | — | — |
| Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration | 14 | — | — | — |
| Generalized and totally condemned .. | — | — | — | — |

Food Premises. There has been a steady improvement in the standard of hygiene in food premises during the year. 126 visits to food premises have been made and 5 informal notices have been served. The following are the details required by the Ministry:

| | |
|--|-----|
| No. of food premises in area | 91 |
| No. of food premises registered under Food and | |
| Drugs Act 1955, Sec. 16 | 34 |
| Meat Products | 7 |
| Ice Cream | 27 |
| No. of Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies | |
| Regulations 1949 | 2 |
| No. of inspections of food premises | 126 |

The following are the types of business:

| | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Bakers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Caterers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| (Cafes 5, Works Canteens 7, School Canteens 4, Hotels 5) | | | | | | |
| Public-houses | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 |
| Butchers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Fishmongers and Fried Fish | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Sweets | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Grocers and General Stores | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 |
| Greengrocers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Meat Products Manufacturer | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

Milk and Dairies. Dairies are inspected regularly and samples are taken of the special designated milks sold.

| | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|---|
| Number of registered dairies | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Number of registered distributors of milk | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Number of licences issued to dealer in special designated milk, i.e. Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurized and Sterilized milk.. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

| Disease | No of Cases Notified | Admitted to Hospital | Total Deaths |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Whooping Cough | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Measles | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Meningococcal Infection | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Food Poisoning | 1 | 0 | 0 |

The number of cases of notifiable disease was exceptionally low in 1957. 11 cases of Measles were notified compared with 330 in 1956, which was an epidemic year. There were also 6 cases of Whooping Cough. One case of Meningococcal Meningitis occurred in a child of 5. An isolated case of infectious by one of the Food Poisoning organisms occurred in a child of 5 (*Salmonella Typhi-murium*).

Non-notifiable Diseases. The following non-notifiable diseases were reported from the Schools:—

Mumps 28; Chicken Pox 13.

TUBERCULOSIS

| Age Periods | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Pulmonary Male | Pulmonary Female | Non-Pulmonary Male | Non-Pulmonary Female | Pulmonary Male | Pulmonary Female | Non-Pulmonary Male | Non-Pulmonary Female |
| 0— 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1— 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5—15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15—25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25—35 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35—45 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45—55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55—65 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65— | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

FACTORIES ACT, 1937—1949

| (1) <i>Inspections</i> | No. on Register | Inspec- tions | No. of Written Notices | Prosecu- tions |
|---|--------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply | 5 | — | — | — |
| 2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies | 54 | 21 | 2 | — |
| 3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies | 2 | — | — | — |
| Totals | 61 | 21 | 2 | — |

| (2) <i>Defects found</i> | Found | Remedied | Referred to H.M. Inspector | Referred by H.M. Inspector |
|--|-------|----------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness .. | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Sec. 2. Overcrowding | — | — | — | — |
| Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature | — | — | — | — |
| Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation .. | — | — | — | — |
| Sec. 6. Ineffective drainage of floors | — | — | — | — |
| Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | 2 | 2 | — | 1 |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | — | — | — | — |
| Other offences against the Act .. | — | 2 | 1 | — |
| Totals | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| No. of Outworkers—Wearing Apparel | 101 |
| Toys | 4 |
| Total | 105 |

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

| | |
|--|--------|
| Area in Acres | 157 |
| Population: | |
| Census, 1951 | 1713 |
| Mean Population, 1957 (R.G.'s estimate) .. | 1810 |
| Number of Inhabited Houses.. .. . | 502 |
| Rateable Value | £18854 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate | £76 |

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main industry of the town is glove-making; there are five glove factories. The town is in the centre of a large agricultural district, and a considerable number of agricultural workers live in the borough.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

| | Total | Male | Female | Birth Rate per 1000 |
|------------------------------|-------|------|--------|------------------------|
| Legitimate | 23 | 12 | 11 | 13.8 |
| Illegitimate | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Totals | 25 | 13 | 12 | |
| Corrected Birth Rate | | | | 14.5 |
| England and Wales | | | | 16.1 |

Stillbirths. Rate per 1000 births:—Nil.

England and Wales 22.4

DEATH RATE

| | Total | Male | Female | Death Rate per 1000 |
|----------------------|-------|------|--------|------------------------|
| Deaths | 59 | 29 | 30 | |
| Death Rate per 1000 | | | | 32.5 |
| Corrected Death Rate | | | | 12.7 |
| England and Wales | | | | 11.5 |

| <i>Causes of death</i> | | | | | Male | Female |
|------------------------|---|----|----|------|------|--------|
| 1. | Tuberculosis—respiratory | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 2. | Tuberculosis, other | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 3. | Syphilitic disease | .. | .. | | — | — |
| 4. | Diphtheria | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 5. | Whooping Cough | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 6. | Meningococcal infections | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 7. | Acute Poliomyelitis | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 8. | Measles | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 9. | Other infective and parasitic diseases | .. | .. | | — | — |
| 10. | Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach | .. | .. | | — | — |
| 11. | Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus | .. | | | 1 | — |
| 12. | Malignant Neoplasm—Breast | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |
| 13. | Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 14. | Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms | .. | | | — | — |
| 15. | Leukaemia | .. | .. | | — | — |
| 16. | Diabetes | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 17. | Vascular lesions of Nervous System | .. | .. | | 9 | 13 |
| 18. | Coronary disease, Angina | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 4 |
| 19. | Hypertension with Heart Disease | .. | .. | | — | — |
| 20. | Other Heart Disease | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 6 |
| 21. | Other Circulatory Disease | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |
| 22. | Influenza | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 23. | Pneumonia | .. | .. | .. | 3 | — |
| 24. | Bronchitis | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 |
| 25. | Other Diseases of Respiratory System | .. | .. | | 1 | — |
| 26. | Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum | .. | .. | | 1 | — |
| 27. | Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | .. | .. | | — | — |
| 28. | Nephritis and Nephrosis | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |
| 29. | Hyperplasia of prostate | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| 30. | Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion | .. | .. | | — | — |
| 31. | Congenital malformations | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 32. | Other defined and ill-defined diseases | .. | .. | | 1 | 1 |
| 33. | Motor Vehicle Accidents | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| 34. | All other accidents | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |
| 35. | Suicide | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 36. | Homicide and operations of war | .. | .. | | — | — |
| Total—All Causes | | | | | 29 | 30 |

MATERNAL DEATH RATE

There were no deaths from puerperal causes.

INFANT MORTALITY

| | | | |
|--|--------------|----|-----|
| No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year | .. | .. | 1 |
| No. of deaths of Infants under 4 weeks | .. | .. | 1 |
| Infant Mortality per 1000 Births | Total | .. | 40 |
| | Legitimate | .. | 43 |
| | Illegitimate | .. | Nil |
| England and Wales | .. | .. | 23 |

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford. The following specimens were examined.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|---|
| Faeces—No. examined | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Other Examinations.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The Borough is supplied from the Oxford City Water works at Swinford. The adjoining parishes of Bladon, Hensington Without and Wooton have the same supply.

Drainage and Sewerage. The outfall works are designed to deal with a dry weather flow of 59,000 gallons per day, and are situate, close to the River Glyme. The purification works consist of detritus chambers, redimentation tanks, percolating filters and a humus tank the effluent being discharged into the River Glyme. It is necessary to pump the entire flow to the outfall works.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Council Houses. 102 houses have been completed in the post-war building programme. There are 10 bungalows for elderly people. Owing to lack of suitable sites in the Borough a number of houses have been built in the parish of Hensington Without in the Chipping Norton Rural District.

Unfit Houses. Two Clearance Areas were proposed. In one case a Compulsory Purchase Order has been confirmed by the Ministry. In the other case the Official Representation will shortly come before the Council.

There are 14 individual unfit houses in the Borough.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. Meat sold in the Borough is inspected at the Central Slaughterhouse, Witney, by Mr. W. Hetherington, Public Health Inspector, Witney U.D.C.

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Food Premises. The following are the details required by the Ministry:

| | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| Number of Food Premises in Area | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| Number of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1955, Sec. 16 (Ice Cream) | .. | .. | | 14 |
| Number of Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Number of licences issued to dealers in special design- ated milk | .. | .. | .. | 4 |

The following are types of business:

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| Hotels and Restaurants | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Small Bars | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Grocers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Confectioners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Bakers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Butchers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Fried Fish | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

Food Poisoning. No cases occurred in 1957.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

| <i>Disease</i> | | | | | No of cases Notified | No. Admit- ted to Hospital | No. of Deaths |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Measles | | | | | 93 | 0 | 0 |
| Scarlet Fever | | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | | | 94 | 0 | 0 |

Measles. An epidemic of Measles occurred during 1957. There were 93 cases, all of them in children under 10. 90 of the cases occurred during the first quarter of the year.

Scarlet Fever. One case occurred in a child, age 6, who was isolated at home.

TUBERCULOSIS

| Age Periods | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 0— 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1— 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5—15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15—25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25—35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35—45 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45—55 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55—65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65— | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

FACTORIES ACTS 1937-1948

| (1) <i>Inspections</i> | No. on Register | Inspec- tions | Written Notices | Prosecu- tions |
|---|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. No. to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply | 7 | 3 | — | — |
| 2. No. to which Sec. 7 applies .. | — | — | — | — |
| 3. Other Premises | — | — | — | — |
| Totals | 7 | 3 | — | — |

| (2) Defects Found | | | | Found | Remedied | Referred by H.M. Inspector |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|----|----|-------|----------|-------------------------------|
| Sec. 1. | Want of Cleanliness | .. | | — | — | — |
| Sec. 2. | Overcrowding | .. | .. | — | — | — |
| Sec. 2. | Unreasonable temperature | | | — | — | — |
| Sec. 4. | Inadequate ventilation.. | | | — | — | — |
| Sec. 6. | Ineffective Drainage of floors | | | — | — | — |
| Sec. 7. | Sanitary conveniences | .. | | — | — | — |
| | (a) Insufficient | .. | .. | — | — | — |
| | (b) Unsuitable or defective | | | — | 1 | 1 |
| | (c) Not separate for sexes | | | — | — | — |
| Totals | | | | Nil | 1 | 1 |
| No. of outworkers | | | | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | 106 | | |

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Alkerton | East Adderbury | Shenington |
| Barford St. John and St. Michael | Epwell | Shutford |
| | Hanwell | Sibford Ferris |
| Bloxham | Hook Norton | Sibford Gower |
| Bodicote | Horley | South Newington |
| Bourton | Horton | Steeple Aston |
| Broughton | Middle Aston | Swalcliffe |
| Claydon with Clattercote | Milcombe | Tadmarton |
| Cropredy | Milton | Wardington |
| Deddington | Mollington | West Adderbury |
| Drayton | North Aston | Wiggington |
| Duns Tew | North Newington | Wroxton |
| | Prescote | |

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

| | |
|--|---------|
| Area in Acres | 60118 |
| Population: | |
| Census, 1951 | 14389 |
| Mean Population, 1956 (R.G.'s estimate) .. | 15100 |
| Number of Inhabited Houses | 4724 |
| Rateable Value | £115699 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate | £460 |

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The district is mainly agricultural. There is, however, extensive ironstone quarrying in the parishes of Horley, Hornton, Wroxton and to a lesser extent at Hook Norton. There are several factories in the district including a grass meal factory at Adderbury, a carpet factory at Bloxham and a portable concrete works at Adderbury. There is also a brewery at Hook Norton.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| No. of Births (Legitimate) .. | 250 | 130 | 120 |
| No. of Births (Illegitimate) .. | 14 | 7 | 7 |

| | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Totals | 264 | 137 | 127 |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|--|
| Birth Rate per 1000 .. | 17.5 | (Corrected Birth Rate 19.8) | |
| England and Wales .. | 16.1 | | |
| Still births—per 1000 births | 9 | (2 Still Births) | |

| DEATH RATE | | | | Male | Female |
|----------------------|----|----|-------|------|--------|
| No. of Deaths | .. | .. | Total | | |
| No. of Deaths | .. | .. | 180 | 83 | 97 |
| Death Rate per 1000 | .. | .. | 11.9 | | |
| Corrected Death Rate | .. | .. | 10.7 | | |
| England and Wales | .. | .. | 11.7 | | |

| <i>Causes of Death</i> | | | | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> |
|------------------------|---|-----|-----|-------------|---------------|
| 1. | Tuberculosis—respiratory | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| 2. | Tuberculosis, other | .. | .. | — | — |
| 3. | Syphilitic disease | .. | .. | — | — |
| 4. | Diphtheria | .. | .. | — | — |
| 5. | Whooping Cough | .. | .. | — | — |
| 6. | Meningococcal infections | .. | .. | — | — |
| 7. | Acute Poliomyelitis | .. | .. | — | — |
| 8. | Measles | ... | ... | — | — |
| 9. | Other infective and parasitic diseases | ... | ... | — | — |
| 10. | Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach | ... | ... | 1 | — |
| 11. | Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus | ... | ... | 3 | 2 |
| 12. | Malignant Neoplasm—Breast | ... | ... | — | 4 |
| 13. | Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus | ... | ... | — | — |
| 14. | Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms | ... | ... | 9 | 8 |
| 15. | Leukaemia | ... | ... | — | — |
| 16. | Diabetes | ... | ... | — | 1 |
| 17. | Vascular lesions of the Nervous System | ... | ... | 11 | 19 |
| 18. | Coronary disease, Angina | ... | ... | 17 | 10 |
| 19. | Hypertension with Heart Disease | ... | ... | 1 | 4 |
| 20. | Other Heart Disease | ... | ... | 5 | 8 |
| 21. | Other Circulatory Disease | ... | ... | 8 | 8 |
| 22. | Influenza | ... | ... | 2 | — |
| 23. | Pneumonia | ... | ... | 5 | 3 |
| 24. | Bronchitis | ... | ... | 5 | 2 |
| 25. | Other Diseases of Respiratory System... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| 26. | Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum | ... | ... | — | — |
| 27. | Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | ... | ... | 2 | — |
| 28. | Nephritis and Nephrosis... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| 29. | Hyperplasia of prostate | ... | ... | 4 | — |
| 30. | Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion | ... | ... | — | — |
| 31. | Congenital malformations | ... | ... | — | — |
| 32. | Other defined and ill-defined diseases | ... | ... | 3 | 7 |
| 33. | Motor Vehicle Accidents... | ... | ... | 3 | — |
| 34. | All other accidents | ... | ... | 4 | 2 |
| 35. | Suicide | ... | ... | — | — |
| 36. | Homicide and operations of war | ... | ... | — | — |
| Total—All Causes | | | | 88 | 91 |

MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil

INFANT MORTALITY

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|------|------|
| No. of deaths under 1 year | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| No. of deaths under 4 weeks | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Infant Mortality per 1000 Births | .. | .. | .. | 19.0 | |
| Legitimate | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20.0 |
| Illegitimate | .. | .. | .. | .. | Nil |
| England and Wales | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 |
| Causes of Death: | | | | | |
| Prematurity | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Pneumonia.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Liver failure | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

SECTION B

LABORATORY WORK

Oxford Laboratory:

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|---|
| No. of Swabs examined | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci | .. | .. | .. | 1 | |
| Faeces | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Other Examinations | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |

Many examinations have been carried out at the Horton Hospital, Banbury, but no details are available.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

Under the Banbury Corporation Act, 1946, the Banbury Borough Council became the statutory water undertaking for the whole of the Banbury Rural District with the exception of five parishes. The Rural District Council remains as Water Authority for these parishes, viz. Deddington, Duns Tew, Middle Aston, North Aston and Steeple Aston.

The Borough supply comes from

- (1) the River Cherwell at Grimsbury;
- (2) the Sor Brook at Bodicote.

It is treated by means of chemical settling, filtration and chlorination. The supply is constant and sufficient. Samples were taken for chemical and bacteriological examination during the year, all being reported as satisfactory and suitable for a public supply.

Other villages at present have their own sources of water supply, although they are in the Borough Statutory Area.

The statutory area has now been extended to include the five southern parishes.

A. BOROUGH OF STATUTORY AREA

The following villages are supplied by Banbury Borough directly: Adderbury, East and West, Bloxham, Bodicote, Clayden, Cropredy, Drayton, Hook Norton, Milcombe, Milton, Mollington, South Newington, Wardington, Wigginton, Wroxton.

The following villages are in the Borough Statutory Area, but up to the end of 1956 were not supplied by the Borough directly:

Alkerton. There is a public pump, which provides a supply of doubtful quality water.

A public supply is necessary.

Barford St. John and St. Michael. Private wells, some of which are polluted.

A public supply is necessary.

Broughton. Wells entirely which have been short in dry summer.

Epwell. Supplied from Sibford.

Hanwell. There is a piped supply which is vested in the Hanwell Estate; it consists of a well and a service reservoir. There are also wells and springs.

Horley. Public supply from a spring pumped automatically; most of the houses are connected.

Hornton. There is a piped supply from a spring at Ragnal Bottom. The water is pumped to a reservoir of one day's storage capacity. Satisfactory in quality.

North Newington. There is a public well augmented by a private well.

Shenington. Public supply from a spring. Fairly satisfactory in quality. Carting has been necessary in 1957.

Shutford. Wells and springs.

Sibford Ferris and Sibford Gower. Public piped supply from a spring to a storage reservoir.

Swalcliffe. Is supplied from Sibford.

Tadmarton. Wells. Council housing estates piped supply from a spring.

BANBURY R.D.C. AREA

Although the Banbury Rural District Council is the Water Authority for the whole of the Rural District, it is the water undertaking for only the five southern parishes of the area, viz. Deddington, Duns Tew, Middleton Aston, North Aston, Steeple Aston. It is expected that these parishes will be incorporated in the Banbury Borough Water Undertaking on 1st April, 1958.

North Aston principally derives its water from private wells and springs though the Estate there does supply water to its own property.

Middle Aston is owned practically by one estate which supplies water to its own property.

Steeple Aston depends upon private wells and springs with the exception of the Council's housing estate which comprises 54 houses. This estate is supplied by the Council from a well 50 feet deep to which automatic pumping is installed. The supply has not failed since it was put into operation some 20 years ago.

Carting of water to Dr. Radcliffe's school was necessary in 1957.

Deddington and Duns Tew including *Clifton* and *Hempton* are supplied from springs within the parish of *Duns Tew* which yield 93,000 gallons per day in winter and some 50,000 gallons per day in summer, which is not quite sufficient. The water is collected in an underground reservoir and pumped direct into the mains by a pair of fully automatic electrical centrifugal pumps. The water is chlorinated and continues to be satisfactory in quality.

THE WHOLE AREA

The water supplies in the district may therefore be divided into the following categories:

(a) Villages with a piped supply which is satisfactory and sufficient:

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Adderbury, East and West | Hook Norton |
| Bloxham | Horley |
| Bodicote | Hornton |
| Bourton | Shenington |
| Claydon | Sibford Ferris and Sibford Gower |
| Cropredy | South Newington |
| Deddington | Swalcliffe |
| Drayton | Wardington |
| Duns Tew | Wigginton |
| Epwell | Wroxton |

(b) Villages with Estate Supplies:

| | |
|---------|--------------|
| Hanwell | Middle Aston |
|---------|--------------|

(c) Villages in which there is no satisfactory piped supply and a public supply is necessary:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Alkerton | North Newington |
| Barford St. John and St. Michael | Shutford |
| Broughton | Steeple Aston |
| North Aston | Tadmarton |

Water Analysis. Public Supplies. 51 specimens from public supplies were examined bacteriologically.

Other Supplies. 51 specimens were examined bacteriologically with results as follows:

| | |
|---------|----|
| Class 1 | 13 |
| Class 2 | 7 |
| Class 3 | 6 |
| Class 4 | 25 |

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

At present there are public sewers with sewage disposal works in the following parishes:

East and West Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote, Steeple Aston, Wardington, Deddington, Great Bourton, Little Bourton, Milcombe, Sibford Ferris and Sibford Gower.

The following is an outline of the position in each parish:

Adderbury. Sewered, but evidence of considerable infiltration from the area of Adderbury West. Works require modernizing. Investigations in progress.

Alkerton. No sewers.

Aston, Middle. No sewers. All the properties drain to private septic tanks.

Aston, North. No sewers.

Aston, Steeple. Southern portion sewered, requires extension at a later date.

Barfords. No sewers.

Bloxham. Sewered.

Bodicote. Sewered. A considerable amount of surface water is also allowed into sewers making purification difficult at times.

Bourtons. Partly sewered to irrigation areas. Will need modernizing in the near future.

Broughton. No sewers.

Claydon with Clattercote. No sewers.

Cropredy. Partly sewered. A new scheme has been approved by the Ministry.

Clifton. No sewers.

Deddington. Sewered, but as with Bodicote, the disposal works have to deal with storm water. A storm water tank is required, and as building progresses in the village the works will require enlargement.

Drayton. No sewers. This parish could be dealt with along with Wroxton.

Duns Tew. No sewers.

Epwell. No sewers.

Hanwell. No sewers.

Hempton. No sewers.

Hook Norton. Small part of village sewered to unsatisfactory septic tanks. This village constitutes a major problem from the point of the provision of services. A scheme is in course of preparation.

Horley. Scheme in progress.

Hornton. No proper sewers. A scheme has been approved by the Ministry.

Milcombe. Sewered.

Milton. No sewers.

Mollington. No sewers.

Newington, North. No sewers.

Newington, South. No sewers

Shenington. No sewers. It is recommended that a scheme be prepared (to include Alkerton) as soon as circumstances permit.

Shutford. No sewers.

Sibfords. Sewered.

Swalcliffe. No sewers.

Tadmarton. No sewers.

Wardington. More or less completely sewered but system needs modernizing.

Wiggington. No sewers.

Wroxton. No sewers.

The provision of mains water has aggravated the present unsatisfactory position. Old stone culverts in the village run down to the fish pond behind the Abbey.

A proper scheme is urgently required.

SECTION D

HOUSING

A further survey has now been made and as a result the number of houses in Category 4 has been altered from 770 to 558.

38 Official representations were made during the year of houses requiring to be dealt with under Housing Act, 1957, Section 17.

HOUSING RETURNS—NEW HOUSES

| | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| (a) Total number of New Houses during the year | | | | | |
| 1. | By Local Authority | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| 2. | By other Local Authorities | .. | .. | .. | — |
| 3. | By other bodies or persons | .. | .. | .. | 40 |

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection. Slaughtering for the area is carried out at the Borough Slaughterhouse, Swan Close Road, Banbury, and the meat is inspected by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of Banbury and his staff. Details are given in the Annual Report for the Borough of Banbury.

No slaughterhouse licences have been granted in the Rural District.

Foods and Drugs Act, 1955, Sec. 15. Byelaws under this section have been adopted by the Council. Visits to food premises are carried out by the Public Health Inspector to ensure that they are complied with.

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|-------|----|----|----|----|
| 1. | No. of food premises in area.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74 |
| | Butchers (with Co-op. dept. in larger villages) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| | Grocers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 |
| | General Village Stores | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| | Bakers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| | Cafes, etc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 2. | Under Section 16. Food and Drugs Act, 1955. | Total | .. | .. | .. | 39 |
| | For manufacture and sale of sausages | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| | For sale of pre-packed ice cream | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 |
| 3. | Inspections and visits made to food premises including those registered during the year | .. | .. | .. | .. | 79 |
| 4. | There was no special cause to examine stocks of food consignments during the year but the sum total and weights of food which was voluntarily surrendered is given below: | | | | | |

Canned Food 25 lbs.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ACT, 1949

The following dealers' licences have been granted:

Pasteurised 9

Food Poisoning: Nil.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

| | No. of Cases | Removed to Hospital | No. of Deaths |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Scarlet Fever | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Whooping Cough | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Pneumonia | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Poliomyelitis | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Measles | 240 | 0 | 0 |
| Dysentery | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Meningococcal Meningitis | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Acute Encephalitis .. | 1 | 1 | 0 |

Scarlet Fever. 6 cases were notified. One was removed to hospital, the remainder being isolated at home. 2 cases occurred in Deddington, 2 in Bodicote, one at North Aston and one at Adderbury.

Measles. 1957 was an epidemic year. 240 cases were notified: few complications were reported.

Poliomyelitis. One non-paralytic case occurred at Cropredy.

Dysentery. 4 cases occurred—all of the same type—3 at Bodicote and one at Twyford.

Meningococcal Meningitis. 2 cases occurred—both in children.

Encephalitis. One case was notified following Chicken-pox.

Non-notifiable Diseases. The following non-notifiable diseases were reported from the schools. Mumps 7, Chicken-pox 2.

School Closures. Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS

| Age Periods | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Pulmonary Male | Pulmonary Female | Non-Pulmonary Male | Non-Pulmonary Female | Pulmonary Male | Pulmonary Female | Non-Pulmonary Male | Non-Pulmonary Female |
| — 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1— 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5—15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15—25 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25—35 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35—45 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45—55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55—65 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65— | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

| (1) <i>Inspection of Factories</i> | No. on Register | Inspec- tions | Written Notices | Prosecu- tions |
|--|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Factories to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply .. | 42 | 19 | — | — |
| 2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies | 11 | 1 | — | — |
| 3. Other Premises | — | 10 | — | — |
| Totals | 53 | 30 | — | — |

| (2) <i>Defects found</i> | | | | Number of Defects Found Remedied | |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|--|-------|
| Want of Cleanliness .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| Want of Ventilation.. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| Overcrowding .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| Other Nuisances .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| Sanitary Accommodation: | | | | | |
| Insufficient .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| Unsuitable or defective | | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Not separate for sexes .. | | .. | .. | — | — |
| | | | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | <hr/> | <hr/> |

No. of outworkers 1

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Ascot-u-Wychwood | Great Tew | Salford |
| Blenheim Park | Hensington Without | Sarsden |
| Bruern | Heythrop | Sandford St. Martin |
| Chadlington | Idbury | Shipton-u-Wychwood |
| Charlbury | Kiddington with | Shorthampton or Chilson |
| Chastleton | Asterleigh | Spelsbury |
| Churchill | Kingham | Steeple Barton |
| Combe | Leafield | Stonesfield |
| Cornwell | Little Tew | Swerford |
| Enstone | Lyneham | Tackley |
| Fawler | Milton-u-Wychwood | Westcot Barton |
| Fifield | Over Norton | Wootton |
| Finstock | Rollright | Worton |
| Glympton | Rousham | Wychwood |

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|---------|
| Area in Acres | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 87876 |
| Population: | | | | | | |
| Census, 1951 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15505 |
| Mean Population, 1957 (R.G.'s estimate) | | | | | .. | 16210 |
| Number of Inhabited Houses.. | | | .. | .. | .. | 4997 |
| Rateable Value.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | £122235 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | £471 |

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The rural district is purely agricultural with a small number of glove factories, a flour mill (at Shipton-under-Wychwood), an agricultural engineering works (at Kingham) and two saw mills.

BIRTH RATE

| | | | <i>Total</i> | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> |
|--------------------------------|----|----|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| No. of Births | .. | .. | 249 | 126 | 121 |
| Legitimate | .. | .. | 233 | 120 | 118 |
| Illegitimate | .. | .. | 16 | 6 | 3 |
| Birth Rate per 1000 | .. | .. | | 15.4 | |
| England and Wales | .. | .. | | 16.1 | |
| Still Births—Rate per 1000 (8) | | | | 17.5 | |
| England and Wales | .. | .. | | 24.4 | |

DEATH RATE

| | <i>Total</i> | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> |
|----------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| No. of Deaths | 146 | 89 | 57 |
| Death Rate per 1000 | | 9.0 | |
| Corrected Death Rate | | 8.5 | |
| England and Wales | | 11.5 | |

| <i>Causes of Death</i> | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> |
|---|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Tuberculosis—respiratory | — | — |
| 2. Tuberculosis, other | — | — |
| 3. Syphilitic disease | 2 | — |
| 4. Diphtheria | — | — |
| 5. Whooping Cough | — | — |
| 6. Meningococcal infections | — | — |
| 7. Acute Poliomyelitis | — | — |
| 8. Measles | — | — |
| 9. Other infective and parasitic diseases | — | — |
| 10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach | — | — |
| 11. Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus | 6 | 1 |
| 12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast | — | — |
| 13. Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus | — | — |
| 14. Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms | 4 | 4 |
| 15. Leukaemia | — | — |
| 16. Diabetes | — | 1 |
| 17. Vascular lesions of Nervous System | 9 | 12 |
| 18. Coronary disease, Angina | 17 | 8 |
| 19. Hypertension with Heart Disease | 1 | 2 |
| 20. Other Heart Disease | 13 | 16 |
| 21. Other Circulatory Disease | 6 | 3 |
| 22. Influenza | 1 | 1 |
| 23. Pneumonia | 4 | 2 |
| 24. Bronchitis | 5 | 1 |
| 25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System: | 2 | — |
| 26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum | 1 | 1 |
| 27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | — | — |
| 28. Nephritis and Nephrosis | 1 | — |
| 29. Hyperplasia of prostate | 2 | — |
| 30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion | — | — |
| 31. Congenital malformations | — | 2 |
| 32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 9 | 2 |
| 33. Motor Vehicle Accidents | 2 | 1 |
| 34. All other accidents | 3 | — |
| 35. Suicide | 1 | — |
| 36. Homicide and operations of war | — | — |
| Total—All Causes | 89 | 57 |

INFANT MORTALITY

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|------|
| No. of Deaths under 1 year | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| No. of Deaths under 4 weeks | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Total Infant Mortality.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24.1 |
| Legitimate | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23.5 |
| Illegitimate | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62.5 |
| England and Wales | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 |

Causes of Death

| | | | | |
|------------------------|----|----|----|---|
| Asphyxia | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Prematurity | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Alalectasis | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Pneumonia | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Congenital Deformation | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Cerebral Sclerosis | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

SECTION B

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| No. of Swabs examined | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Faeces | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Other Examinations | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |

SECTION C

WATER SUPPLY

The rise in consumption, both domestic and agricultural, continues and in some parishes where formerly the supplies were adequate, there is not now sufficient for modern demands.

Some progress has been made during the past few years but there are still many villages with supplies which are insufficient or impure. As there seem to be no suitable sources of supply in the majority of cases, the only solution appears to be an area scheme.

A scheme to include a large number of parishes in the district by an extension of the Oxford City mains has been under consideration for some time, and this appears to be the only satisfactory solution to the problem. The shortage is acute in many villages, especially during a dry summer, and the question has now become urgent. It is hoped that some definite steps will be taken to relieve the situation in the near future.

Wootton has recently been supplied by an extension of the Oxford City mains from Woodstock.

The following is an outline of the position in each parish.

Ascot-under-Wychwood. The main part of the village has a piped supply from a spring near the Rectory. Recently the mains have been improved; the quality is satisfactory.

A few houses along the Mill Lane obtain water from stand-pipes fed from other springs.

Blenheim. Private piped supply from Fair Rosamund's Well. Satisfactory after chlorination.

Bruern. Private supply from Bruern Abbey.

Chadlington. The main source is a spring at Partridge Covert, which is of excellent quality and provides a piped supply for the village. Larger mains have been installed and these will be used, should the larger scheme for the district as a whole come into operation at a later date. Connections have been transferred from the old main to the new.

Charlbury. About 150 of the houses at the eastern end of the town obtain water from the Fowler Scheme which was connected to the Charlbury mains several years ago. The remainder of the town has a piped supply from springs in oolite; the water is pumped to a reservoir of 40,000 gallons capacity. In dry seasons these springs are not sufficient and the supply has to be augmented from Fowler.

Chastleton. This village is now supplied by the North Cotswold R.D.C.

Chilson. There is an excellent spring in the village but owing to its

position it will not reach some of the houses; three or four houses on Chilson Hill are without every summer.

Churchill. The supply to the village is insufficient and liable to contamination which cannot be stopped owing to the position of the springs. There are two sources, Mayswell and Conduit Farm supplying parts of the village.

Many sources have been investigated over the past 20 years, but all have proved insufficient or contaminated. The possibilities are (1) an area scheme; (2) a supply from the Borough of Chipping Norton; (3) a supply from Partridge Covert springs at Chadlington. The latter would be very costly.

There was an acute shortage in the autumn of 1952. The opinion of a geologist was obtained and a borehole was sunk off Bessborough Lane, but no water was found.

Combe. Supplied by the Fawler Scheme.

Cornbury Park. Cornbury Park Estate—private supply.

Cornwell. Good piped system with water laid on to all the houses. Private supply from springs.

Enstone. A bore was sunk to provide a public supply for Neat Enstone and Church Enstone and this scheme has been completed.

Radford. The few houses in this hamlet obtain water from a private source.

Clevely. Most of the houses have piped supplies from a private source.

Lidstone. There is a small piped scheme, privately owned, by which water is raised by a water wheel to two farms and a public stand-pipe.

Fawler. This village together with Finstock, Stonesfield, Combe and part of Charlbury has a piped supply. Springs in the old limestone workings near the River Evenlode are collected and the water pumped to a 40,000 gallon reservoir at Finstock Heath from which 3 in. mains are laid to the villages. Many houses are supplied by this scheme and the consumption is over 50,000 gallons per day. Ten years ago it was 15,000, but since then several new houses and about 150 houses in Charlbury have been added.

The pumping capacity is being strained to its utmost.

Finstock. Fawler Scheme.

Fifiield. Piped supply which is sufficient.

Glympton. Private supply from a bore. Water has been laid into each house.

Great Tew. This village is badly supplied. Most of the houses have

wells, but there is need for a proper piped supply. Bores in the vicinity have led to poor results. Springs in the grounds of Great Tew House supply a stand-pipe in the village. There is a bore at the Council houses.

Hensington Without. Piped supply from Oxford.

Heythrop. Heythrop College has its own water supply. There is also a small private system which has now been taken over by the Council. This supply was found to be contaminated and a chlorinator is being provided.

Idbury. This village is now supplied by the North Cotswold R.D.C. by an extension of the mains from Westcote.

Kiddington. There is a private piped supply.

Kingham. Public supply from a bore.

Leafield. This parish has a good piped supply from springs near Shipton. Water is raised to a 25,000 gallon reservoir. Pumping capacity is strained.

Little Tew. This village has wells and a small private piped supply. There has been no serious shortage but a good public supply is desirable as some of the sources are liable to contamination.

Lyneham. This village has a piped supply, but the springs are liable to contamination when there is heavy rain. The mains have recently been renewed.

Milton-under-Wychwood. Piped supply from springs at Springhill and High Lodge. A new reservoir has been constructed and new mains have been laid.

Over Norton. Of recent years this village has been supplied by the Borough of Chipping Norton. A main has recently been laid to the hamlet of Chapel House.

Rollright. This village is poorly supplied. There are some private piped supplies but many houses obtain water from shallow wells and a spring. It was hoped to use the latter for a village supply but it was found to be liable to periodic contamination.

Two bores have recently been sunk but in neither case was there sufficient water to supply the village.

Rousham. Private piped supply from Rousham Park. There is also a good well in the village but a proper mains supply is desirable.

Salford. There is a piped supply but the mains are small and the water is not of the desired quality. A bore was sunk to the north of the village. The water was found to be hard and contains Iron. Approval was obtained from the Ministry and a scheme has been prepared.

Sandford St. Martin. There are private piped supplies and a public stand-pipe.

Some of the houses in the hamlet of Ledwell have private piped supplies and there is a public well. Main schemes are desirable in both places.

Sarsden. Most of the houses are fairly well supplied; they are so scattered that a main scheme would be costly.

Shipton-under-Wychwood. This village has a piped system. The northern part has a gravity supply from springs and the southern part a pumping system.

For the main village supply a spring runs to a collecting tank. There is no reservoir. The quality of the water is not always satisfactory.

The houses at St. Michael's Close and Ballard's Close have a very poor supply and it is proposed that a main be laid from the Milton supply to feed them.

Water for the southern part of the parish comes from a spring and is conveyed to a pump well into which the overflow from the main village is also connected.

The water runs to a 6000 gallon reservoir; the quality is not always good.

Spelsbury. A scheme for a mains supply was completed during 1954.

At *Taston* there is an excellent private spring which supplies part of the hamlet.

Dean is fairly well supplied from private courses.

Stonesfield. Supplied from Fawler Scheme.

Steeple Barton and Westcote Barton. Water is pumped from a 160 feet bore to a 22,000 gallon reservoir. The water is very hard and with the increased consumption due to the fact that the sewage scheme is now available some anxiety is felt as to its sufficiency. A connection has been made into the R.A.F. main as an emergency supply.

Swerford. There are two piped supplies both of which are insufficient. A proper main supply is essential.

Although a bore has been sunk the quality of the water was unsatisfactory and the scheme had to be abandoned.

Tackley. A deep bore was sunk to provide a public supply. The scheme has now been completed.

Wootton. This village is now supplied by an extension of the Oxford City mains from Woodstock.

Worton. The houses in this village are reasonably supplied from wells and springs but a main supply would be desirable.

Water Examinations. The following table gives the results of the bacteriological examinations of water supplies during the year.

| | | <i>Public Supplies</i> | <i>Private Supplies</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---------|----|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Class 1 | .. | 13 | 2 | 15 |
| Class 2 | .. | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Class 3 | .. | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Class 4 | .. | 24 | 9 | 33 |
| Totals | | 44 | 11 | 55 |

The 24 unsatisfactory specimens were practically all from Heythrop where a chlorinator has since been installed.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The following is the position with regard to each parish in the district.

Ascott-under-Wychwood. Part sewered, but proper sewerage scheme and disposal works needed. Outline scheme prepared some years ago, but not proceeded with.

Blenheim Park. Houses scattered and have their individual drainage systems.

Bruern. Here, too, the houses are scattered and have their individual systems.

Chadlington. A sewerage and sewage disposal scheme was prepared but has not yet been carried out. There are three small settlement tanks taking waste water drainage from part of the village, but these are not satisfactory.

Charlbury. Is sewered and has a good outfall works. Several houses to the east of the town are not connected to the main sewers, but have their own systems which are satisfactory.

Chastleton. There is no proper sewerage system, but the village is so small that one seems hardly justified.

Chilson. A village drain discharges into a settlement tank and filter bed. While not altogether satisfactory, an expensive scheme does not seem justified.

Churchill. Most of the village is sewered, and there are two small outfall works. While a better system is desirable, a proper water supply is much more urgent.

Combe. Part of the village is sewered, but there is no proper outfall works. A scheme was prepared some years ago, but has not been proceeded with.

Cornbury Park and Wychwood. The houses in this parish are so few and scattered that a sewerage scheme is not necessary.

Cornwell. There is a good Estate sewerage system.

Enstone. Has no proper sewers, and now that a water scheme has been carried out, a proper sewerage system is desirable, but would be expensive.

Fawler. This small village has no sewers, and the number of houses does not justify a scheme.

Finstock. There are no sewers in this parish. A scheme was prepared some years ago to serve Finstock and Leafield, but the cost was prohibitive.

Glympton. This village has an Estate sewerage system.

Great Tew. A sewerage scheme is desirable but not urgent. When a proper water scheme is available, consideration should be given to sewerage.

Hensington Without. Sewers were laid four or five years ago and discharge into outfall works controlled by Woodstock Borough.

Heythrop. The small number of houses in this village have private systems, and although a proper sewerage scheme may be desirable it is not urgent.

Idbury. About six houses discharge into a small outfall works which is rather troublesome, owing to the amount of land drainage discharging into it, but any large expense does not seem to be justified.

Kiddington. Most of the houses have their own drainage systems and a sewerage scheme does not seem to be necessary.

Kingham. Most of the village is sewered, and although the system is somewhat antiquated there seems to be no urgent need for any large expenditure.

Leafield. This is one of the villages urgently requiring proper sewers, as the clay subsoil makes sewage disposal difficult. As mentioned above, a joint scheme with Finstock was prepared, but the cost was prohibitive. It is essential, however, that something should be done before long.

Little Tew. A sewerage scheme is desirable.

Lyneham. Here, too, a sewerage scheme is desirable, but would be comparatively expensive as pumping would be needed.

Milton-under-Wychwood. This village has a good sewerage system and outfall works built in 1929.

Over Norton. A proper sewerage scheme was carried out in 1956. The sewage discharges into the Borough Council's sewerage system.

Rollright. There are no sewers. A proper scheme is desirable, but a proper water supply is much more urgent.

Rousham. This small village can be dealt with quite easily by private systems.

Salford. There are sewers and a small outfall works but they are antiquated, and sooner or later a new system will have to be provided.

Sandford St. Martin. This village has no sewers, but the scheme carried out in the adjoining parishes of Westcot Barton and Steeple Barton was made large enough to cater for Sandford St. Martin also. A scheme is desirable.

Sarsden. The houses in this parish are so few and scattered that private drainage systems are sufficient.

Shipton-under-Wychwood. Although a large part of the village is sewered, Upper Shipton and some houses on low levels in Church Street are outside the system. The present outfall works are overloaded, and consideration will have to be given soon to considerable alterations and improvements.

Spelsbury. A proper system was installed recently by the Hon. Elsie Corbett and handed over to the Council.

Steeple Barton. A proper sewerage and sewage disposal scheme was carried out about five years ago.

Stonesfield. A proper sewerage scheme is desirable although not urgent, as most of the houses have their own systems, which on the whole work satisfactorily. A scheme was prepared but not proceeded with.

Swerford. There are two main groups of houses in this parish, and while a sewerage scheme may be desirable, it would be rather costly for the few houses to be served. Here, too, a proper water system is much more urgent.

Tackley. Now that a water scheme is available, the provision of a sewerage scheme is somewhat urgent. The nature of the sub-soil and the level of subsoil water makes the provision of private sewerage systems unsatisfactory.

Westcot Barton. Included in the Steeple Barton scheme.

Wootton. The provision of a piped water supply makes a sewerage system more urgent in this village. Unfortunately a scheme would be very expensive owing to there being houses on both sides of the stream.

which runs along the bottom of the village and pumping would be needed.

Worton. The houses in the two small hamlets of Over Worton and Nether Worton can best be dealt with by private systems.

SECTION D

HOUSING

A complete survey of all houses with a rateable value of over £20 has been carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

This survey revealed that there are 3911 houses in the district classified as follows:

| | | | | |
|---------|----|----|-------|-------|
| Class 1 | .. | .. | 762 | 19.5% |
| Class 2 | .. | .. | 1467 | 37.5% |
| Class 3 | | .. | 1282 | 32.7% |
| Class 4 | .. | .. | 400 | 10.2% |
| | | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Totals | .. | | 3911 | 99.9% |
| | | | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Since the survey was made the number of houses in Class 4 has been reduced from 400 to 211. It is anticipated that all of these will have been dealt with under the Housing Act 1957, Sec. 17, by the middle of 1958.

During 1957, 60 Official Representations under the Housing Act 1957, Sec. 157, were made to the Council. Houses in the following parishes were dealt with:—

Combe 4, Enstone 11, Finstock 7, Idbury 1, Kiddington 7, Kingham 3, Little Tew 1, Eynsham 6, Over Norton 3, Rollright 8, Salford 1, Shipton-under-Wychwood 6, Spelsbury 1.

Hutted Camps. All the hutted camps in the district have now been closed.

Caravans. The caravan problem in the district so far has not been a serious one. 15 to 20 licences have been issued by the Council.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| 1. No. of Food premises in the Area | .. | .. | .. | 171 |
| Ice-cream | .. | .. | .. | 52 |
| Cafes and Public Houses | .. | .. | .. | 54 |
| School Canteens | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| Preserved Food | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Fish Frying | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Bakehouses | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
2. No. of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 16.
- | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Ice-cream | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 |
| Preserved Food | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| No. of Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 | | | | | | |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
3. No. of inspections of food premises 232
4. Many of the food premises have been improved during the year by the installation of hot water systems, sinks, etc.
5. Condemned food is buried at the refuse dump or returned through normal trade channels.
6. There have been no special examinations, only odd tins being condemned.
7. There were no cases of Food Poisoning notified during the year.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

| | Cattle exclud- ing Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs | Total |
|---|----------------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------|------|-------|
| Number killed (if known) | 180 | 28 | 40 | 915 | 301 | 1474 |
| Number inspected .. | 175 | 38 | 37 | 883 | 296 | 1429 |
| <i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i> | | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses con- demned | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned | 6 | 7 | — | 1 | 10 | 24 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cys- ticerci | 3.2 | 18.4 | — | 0.2 | 3.4 | 1.7 |
| <i>Tuberculosis only</i> | | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses con- demned | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned | — | 3 | — | — | 3 | 6 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis | — | 10.5 | — | 1.0 | — | 0.5 |
| <i>Cysticercosis</i> | | | | | | |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Generalization and totally condemned | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Weight of Meat Condemned 920 lbs.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

| | | | No. Notified | No. admitted to Hospital | No. of Deaths |
|----------------|----|----|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Scarlet Fever | .. | .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Pneumonia.. | .. | .. | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| Measles | .. | .. | 106 | 0 | 0 |
| Erysipelas | .. | .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Whooping Cough | | .. | 48 | 0 | 0 |

Apart from Measles and Whooping Cough there were relatively few notifications of infectious disease. There were no cases of Poliomyelitis during the year.

Non-notifiable Diseases. The following non-notifiable diseases were reported from the Schools:—Mumps: Finstock 10, Chadlington 2.

School Closures. Salford—for Influenza.

TUBERCULOSIS

| Age Periods | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 0— 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1— 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5—15 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15—25 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25—35 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35—45 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45—55 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55—65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65— | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948

| (1) <i>Inspection of Factories</i> | No. on Register | Inspections | Written Notices | Prosecutions |
|--|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Factories to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply | 3 | 14 | — | — |
| 2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies | 31 | 61 | — | — |
| 3. Other Premises | 10 | 17 | — | — |
| Totals | 44 | 92 | — | — |

| (2) <i>Defects found</i> | Number of Defects | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| | Found | Remedied |
| Want of Cleanliness | 1 | 1 |
| Want of ventilation | — | — |
| Overcrowding | — | — |
| Other Nuisances | — | — |
| Sanitary Accommodation: | | |
| Insufficient | — | — |
| Unsuitable or defective | — | — |
| Not separate for sexes | — | — |
| Totals | 1 | 1 |

No. of outworkers 130

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Alvescot | Ducklington | Lew |
| Asthall | Eynsham | Little Faringdon |
| Aston Bampton | Filkins and | Minster Lovell |
| Bampton | Broughton Poggs | North Leigh |
| Black Bourton | Freeland | Northmoor |
| Bladon | Fulbrook | Ramsden |
| Brize Norton | Grafton with Radcot | Shifford |
| Broadwell | Hailey | Shilton |
| Burford and | Hanborough | South Leigh |
| Upton and Signet | Hardwick with Yelford | Standlake |
| Cassington | Holwell | Stanton Harcourt |
| Clanfield | Kelmscott | Swinbrook & Widford |
| Crawley | Kencott | Taynton |
| Curbridge | Langford | Westwell |

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

| | |
|--|---------|
| Area in Acres | 84945 |
| Population: | |
| Census, 1951 | 21367 |
| Mean Population, 1957 (R.G.'s estimate) .. | 24800 |
| Number of Inhabited Houses | 6242 |
| Rateable Value | £217521 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate | £908 |

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

It is estimated that 90 per cent of the area is agricultural, there are 350 farms. The main industry is a motor accessory works at Curbridge which employs 1200 people, many of whom reside in the Urban District; there is a small motor accessories works at Eynsham. There are blanket factories at Asthall, Crawley and Hailey, and laundries at Bampton, Aston and Burford. There are also agricultural engineering works at Clanfield and Curbridge. There are a considerable number of out-workers in the district mainly employed in the making of gloves and hosiery.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTH RATE

| | | | | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---|----|----|----|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| No. of Births | .. | .. | .. | 265 | 229 | 494 |
| Legitimate | .. | .. | .. | 256 | 219 | 475 |
| Illegitimate | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| Birth Rate per 1000 | .. | .. | | | 19.9 | |
| Corrected Birth Rate | .. | .. | | | 22.7 | |
| England and Wales | .. | .. | | | | |
| Still-births—18 per 1000 (9 still-births) | | | | | | |

DEATH RATE

| | | | | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|----------------------|----|----|----|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| No. of Deaths | .. | .. | .. | 110 | 94 | 204 |
| Death Rate per 1000 | .. | .. | | | 8.2 | |
| Corrected Death Rate | .. | .. | | | 9.6 | |
| England and Wales | .. | .. | | | 24.4 | |

| <i>Causes of Death</i> | | | | | | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> |
|------------------------|---|----|----|----|----|-------------|---------------|
| 1. | Tuberculosis—respiratory | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 2. | Tuberculosis, other | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 3. | Syphilitic disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 4. | Diphtheria | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 5. | Whooping Cough | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 6. | Meningococcal infections | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 7. | Acute Poliomyelitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 8. | Measles | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 9. | Other infective and parasitic diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| 10. | Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| 11. | Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | — |
| 12. | Malignant Neoplasm—Breast | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 7 |
| 13. | Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 2 |
| 14. | Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 6 |
| 15. | Leukaemia | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |
| 16. | Diabetes | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 17. | Vascular lesions of Nervous System | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 20 |
| 18. | Coronary disease, Angina | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 9 |
| 19. | Hypertension with Heart Disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| 20. | Other Heart Disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 11 |
| 21. | Other Circulatory Disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 2 |
| 22. | Influenza | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| 23. | Pneumonia | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 8 |
| 24. | Bronchitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 2 |

| <i>Causes of death</i> | | | | | Male | Female |
|------------------------|---|----|----|----|------|--------|
| 25. | Other Diseases of Respiratory System.. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| 26. | Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| 27. | Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 28. | Nephritis and Nephrosis.. .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| 29. | Hyperplasia of prostate | .. | .. | .. | 3 | — |
| 30. | Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 31. | Congenital malformations | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| 32. | Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 13 |
| 33. | Motor Vehicle Accidents | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 |
| 34. | All other accidents | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 |
| 35. | Suicide | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 36. | Homicide and operations of war .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| Total—All Causes | | | | | 110 | 94 |

INFANT MORTALITY

| | |
|--|------|
| No. of Deaths under 1 year | 9 |
| No. of Deaths under 4 weeks | 8 |
| Infant Mortality per 1000 Births | 18.2 |
| Legitimate | 14.7 |
| Illegitimate | 15.3 |
| England and Wales | 22 |

Causes of death:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Eneritis | 1 |
| Asphyxia | 1 |
| Prematurity | 6 |
| Hyaline Membrane Disease.. .. | 1 |

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

| | |
|--|-----|
| No. of Swabs examined | 29 |
| Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci | 4 |
| Faeces.. .. | 415 |
| Positive for Shigella | 123 |
| Other Examinations.. .. | 90 |

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. About half of the rural district is supplied from the Witney Urban District Waterworks at Worsham (from the River Windrush). This provides a piped supply for the following parishes.

| | | |
|---------------|------------|----------------|
| Alvescot | Crawley | Minster Lovell |
| Asthalleigh | Curbridge | North Leigh |
| Aston Bampton | Freeland | Ramsden |
| Bampton | Hailey | Shilton |
| Black Bourton | Hanborough | South Leigh |
| Brize Norton | Lew | |

AREA OUTSIDE WITNEY SCHEME

Asthall. *Asthalleigh*, a part of Asthall has a supply.

The remainder of the parish is supplied by wells. A public supply is required.

Bladon. Supplied by Oxford City by a branch line from Woodstock.

Broadwell. Piped supply from deep bore.

Broughton Poggs. Piped supply from deep bore.

Burford. The public supply is from a spring near Taynton, from which water is punped to a reservoir. Supplies have been short in summer when there is a large number of visitors. The capacity of the reservoir has recently been increased and a new booster plant installed to increase the pressure in the southern part of the district; it is now chlorinated.

Cassington. Supplied by Oxford City.

Clanfield. Supplied from Witney Area supply.

Ducklington. There is now a supply from Witney for domestic purposes only.

Eynsham. Piped public supply from a well in gravel pumped to a water tower. It is adequate and satisfactory and is augmented by a supply from Oxford City.

Filkins. From deep bore at Broadwell Grove. The majority of the houses are now connected.

Fulbrook. Supplied from Burford. There are several stand-pipes in the village.

The pressure is insufficient to provide an adequate supply for the higher parts of the village. Arrangements have now been made to boost the supply to the Westwell Hill area to improve the pressure.

Grafton with Radcot. Supplied by wells.

Hardwick with Yelford. The existing wells are liable to pollution from cesspools and farm premises. The supply is inadequate. It is proposed to connect to the new mains which is to supply Standlake.

Holwell. There is now a piped supply from Broadwell Grove.

Kelmscott. The majority of the wells are contaminated. There is a private supply for part of the village.

Kencot. Piped supply from the deep bore at Broadwell Grove.

Langford. Piped supply from the deep bore at Broadwell Grove.

Little Faringdon. There is a private supply for part of the village. Some of the houses are supplied by wells which are polluted.

Northmoor. Shallow wells in gravel, the majority of which are polluted from cesspools and farm premises. A new main is being laid from Standlake.

Shifford. Supplied by wells.

Standlake. During August 1957 it was found that many of the wells in Standlake and Northmoor which had in the past been satisfactory had become grossly polluted. A survey indicated that of 135 wells examined bacteriologically, 111 were unsatisfactory and many were also found to be contaminated by detergent. Occupiers were warned to boil all water for drinking purposes and as a result of representations made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government permission was obtained for the provision of main water from the Witney U.D.C. scheme by extension of the main from Ducklington. It is anticipated that work will start in the spring of 1958 and should be completed early in 1959.

Carting of water was necessary at the Heyford Close Council houses until a new well was brought into use at the end of December 1957.

Stanton Harcourt. Piped supply.

Swinbrook and Widford. Supplied from a private spring which is short in the summer.

Taynton.—Public supply from a series of springs in oolite about a mile from the village—now chlorinated.

Upton and Signet. Supplied from Burford. There are also some shallow wells.

Westwell. There are two private supplies and the rest of the village is supplied by wells.

It is estimated about that 60—70 per cent of the houses in the district are connected to the mains.

Water Analysis. 75 specimens were examined bacteriologically during the year with results as follows:

| | | | | <i>Public</i> | <i>Private</i> |
|---------|----|----|----|---------------|----------------|
| Class 1 | .. | .. | .. | 26 | 11 |
| Class 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| Class 3 | .. | .. | .. | — | 5 |
| Class 4 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 31 |

In addition 135 specimens were examined as a result of the special survey at Standlake and Northmoor. The results of these were as follows:

| | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Class 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| Class 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Class 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Class 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 104 |

With regard to chemical examination 17 specimens were examined. Of these 12 were from Standlake and Northmoor, 9 were unsatisfactory and 3 were satisfactory. Of the remaining 5 from other parishes, 4 were satisfactory (Burford, Taynton, Stanton Harcourt and Broadwell) and one was unsatisfactory (Kelmscott).

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

At present there are public sewers in the villages of Burford (with Fulbrook), Eynsham and Bampton, and the majority of the properties in Little Faringdon are connected to a private sewage scheme on the estate of Lord DeMauley. The present position in the other villages in the district is outlined below.

Alvescot. All council houses connected to small disposal plant. Impervious subsoil limits the efficacy of the septic tank systems provided to the majority of the privately owned dwellings in this village.

Asthall. The majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but the high water table greatly limits efficiency.

Aston Bampton. Septic tank systems provided to all of the larger dwellings, soakaway drains provided to the small dwellings, council houses drained to septic tanks. The high water table in this area adversely affects the septic tank systems.

Black Bourton (with Carterton). All council houses and the majority of private dwellings drained to individual septic tanks but the very impervious subsoil drastically limits efficiency of these tanks. A sewerage scheme is at present being prepared for submission to the Ministry.

Bladon. The council houses drained to small disposal plant, the majority of the larger private houses have individual septic tanks, many of the smaller dwellings have waste water drains connected to a combined waste and storm water sewer. The impervious subsoil in the Heath Lane area drastically reduces the efficiency of the septic tank drainage systems.

Brize Norton. Council houses connected to small disposal plant, larger houses and recently modernized cottages have individual septic tanks. High Water table restricts use of septic tanks in Station Road area.

Broadwell and Kencot. The majority of the dwellings have individual septic tank systems but the high water table adversely affects efficiency.

Cassington. The council houses connected to disposal plant, the majority of private houses have individual septic tanks; the high water table and impervious subsoil severely limits efficiency of septic tanks.

Clanfield, Grafton and Radcot. Council houses connected to disposal works, larger private houses and modernised cottages drained to individual septic tanks but high water table severely restricts efficiency and prevents satisfactory drainage of many small cottages.

Crawley. Majority of properties drained to individual septic tanks, no disposal problems.

Curbridge. Council houses connected to disposal plants, majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but the impervious subsoil drastically limits efficiency.

Ducklington. Council houses connected to disposal plant, majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but high water table drastically limits efficiency.

Filkins (with Broughton Poggs). The centre of Filkins and all council houses are drained to sewage disposal plant other properties have individual septic tanks systems, no disposal problems.

Freeland. Council houses connected to disposal plant, private dwellings have individual septic tank systems, no disposal problems.

Hailey. Council houses at Middletown are connected to a sewage disposal plant but at Poffley End groups of council houses are drained to septic tanks. Most private dwellings have septic tank systems but sewage disposal throughout this village is difficult due to the impervious subsoil.

Hanborough. All pre-war and early post-war council houses drain to septic tanks but 30 most recently built council houses drain to a small sewage disposal plant, approximately 50 per cent of the private

houses have individual septic tanks. The remainder of the private dwellings have soakaway drains. The impervious nature of the subsoil causes great difficulty in efficient disposal throughout the village. A sewerage scheme is at present being prepared for submission to the Ministry.

Hardwick (with Yelford). The majority of the dwellings are provided with individual septic tanks but the high level of the water table during the autumn and winter restricts the efficiency of drainage.

Holwell and Westwell. All properties in these villages are connected either individually or in groups to septic tank systems. There are no disposal problems.

Kelmscott. Four council houses and all private dwellings are connected to septic tanks but the high water table makes disposal exceedingly difficult. All shallow wells in this village are contaminated to a greater or lesser degree.

Langford. All council houses are connected to the disposal plant, approximately 50 per cent of the private houses have septic tank systems, the remainder have soakaway drains. There are no disposal problems but many of the cottages lack an adequate area of land for drainage.

Minster Lovell. The council houses in new Minster are connected to a sewage disposal plant, all private dwellings in New and Old Minster Lovell have individual septic tanks but the high water table in the old part of the village adversely affects the efficiency of the septic tanks.

North Leigh. Approximately 50 per cent of the council houses are connected to a disposal plant, the remainder drain to groups of septic tanks, approximately one-third of the private dwellings have individual septic tanks but the remainder have no satisfactory drainage systems. The impervious subsoil makes sewage disposal by septic tank virtually impossible. A sewage scheme is at present being prepared for submission to the Ministry.

Northmoor and Standlake. The council houses are connected to sewage disposal plants and the majority of private houses have individual septic tank systems. The exceptionally high water table, greatly restricts the efficiency of septic tanks and the resultant contamination of the water table is rendering the majority of the water in the wells in these villages unfit for human consumption.

Ramsden. Council houses are connected to a sewage disposal plant, all private houses have individual septic tank systems.

Shilton. Council houses are connected to a sewage disposal plant, all private houses have individual septic tank systems but the impervious nature of the subsoil in the higher parts of the village and the high

of the water table in the centre of the village adversely affects the efficiency of septic tank systems.

Stanton Harcourt. The council houses and private houses in the vicinity of the council estates are drained to a disposal works, other properties in the area have individual septic tanks.

Swinbrook and Widford. The larger private houses and approximately 50 per cent of the smaller cottages have septic tanks, the remainder drain to soakaways. The high water table in the centre of Swinbrook adversely affects the efficiency of septic tanks.

Taynton. All farms and the majority of the private houses in the eastern part of the village have septic tank drainage. 17 cottages in the western part of the village have no efficient drainage systems.

SECTION D

HOUSING

(a) *Slum Clearance.*

| | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| No. of Demolition Orders | .. | .. | .. | 19 |
| No. of Closing Orders | .. | .. | .. | 35 |
| No. of Undertakings not to re-let | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| No. of houses demolished | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| No. of houses purchased by the Council | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| No. of houses returned as modernised | .. | .. | .. | 49 |

It may be of interest to compare the position at 31st December 1957 with that on the 31st December 1954, when the survey of all properties of up to £20 Rateable Value was completed.

| Date | Total No. of dwellings | Cat. I | Cat. II | Cat. III | Cat. IV | No. demolished |
|-----------|------------------------|--------|---------|----------|---------|----------------|
| 31/12/54 | 4657 | 1260 | 906 | 2198 | 293 | — |
| 31/12/57 | 4633 | 1528 | 874 | 1966 | 265 | 24 |
| Variation | | +268 | —32 | —232 | —28 | |

No of premises on which orders or undertakings were outstanding at 31/12/57.

| Demolition Orders | Closing Orders | Undertakings | Total |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-------|
| 46 | 56 | 63 | 165 |

(b) *New Houses.* No. completed during the year

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| (a) by the Council | .. | .. | .. | 64 |
| (b) by private enterprise | .. | .. | .. | 35 |
| (c) by Air Ministry | .. | .. | .. | 50 |

(c) *Hutted Camps.* In December 1957 only 8 huts remained in occupation; with the expectation of 4 at Bampton all are due for demolition in 1958.

(d) *Overcrowding.* 3 cases of overcrowding were reported during the year; two of the families were re-housed by the Council.

(e) *Action under Statutory Powers*

(i) *Proceedings under Housing Act 1957, Secs. 9 and 10.*

| | |
|---|-----|
| (a) No. of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 1 |
| (b) No. of houses rendered fit after service of formal notice | |
| (i) by owners | Nil |
| (ii) by Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |

(ii) *Proceedings under Housing Act 1957, Secs. 17 and 23*

| | |
|--|-----|
| (a) No. of Demolition Orders | 19 |
| (b) No. of houses voluntarily demolished by owners .. | Nil |
| (c) No. of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 6 |
| (d) No. of undertakings given to make houses fit for habitation.. .. . | 4 |
| (e) No. of undertakings not to re-let | 2 |
| (f) No. of houses made fit for habitation | 11 |
| (g) No. of Closing Orders | 35 |
| (h) No. of Closing Orders rendered | 1 |

(iii) *Proceedings under Housing Act 1957, Sec. 18* Nil

(iv) *Proceedings under Public Health Act 1936*

| | |
|---|-----|
| No. of informal notices | 78 |
| No. of houses in which defects were remedied by informal notice | 31 |
| No. of formal notices | 2 |
| No. of houses in which defects were remedied after formal notice— | |
| (1) by owners | 2 |
| (2) by Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |

6. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The number of caravans was reduced from 515 to 353. By far the greater part of this reduction was in Carterton where the number was reduced by 179. There was however an increase of 17 in the number of caravans on other sites.

SECTION E
FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. A large proportion of the meat sold in the Rural District is inspected at the Witney Slaughterhouse. Two licences for private slaughterhouses have been granted by the Council, one at Burford and one at North Leigh. The standard of hygiene in both premises has improved considerably in the past six months and both owners are taking further steps to improve the conditions of their buildings.

The following are the details of the inspections carried out at these premises:

| | <i>Cattle exclud- ing Cows</i> | <i>Cows</i> | <i>Calves</i> | <i>Sheep and Lambs</i> | <i>Pigs</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--|--|-------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Number killed | 369 | — | 57 | 1697 | 457 | 2581 |
| Number inspected | 369 | — | 57 | 1697 | 457 | 2581 |
| <i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i> | | | | | | |
| (a) Whole carcasses condemned | — | — | 1 | 7 | — | 8 |
| (b) Carcasses of which part or organ was condemned | 32 | — | 1 | 15 | 2 | 50 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis | 8.672 | — | 3.509 | 1.296 | 0.4376 | 2.247 |
| <i>Tuberculosis only</i> | | | | | | |
| (a) Whole carcasses condemned | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 3 | 1 | — | — | 5 | 9 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis | 0.8130 | 100.0 | — | — | 1.094 | 7.343 |

Animals inspected in Urban Districts

| | | | |
|--------|----|----|------|
| Cattle | .. | .. | 137 |
| Calves | .. | .. | 8 |
| Sheep | .. | .. | 592 |
| Pigs | .. | .. | 424 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Total | .. | | 1161 |
| <hr/> | | | |

Food Premises. During the year 499 visits were made to food premises. All the premises where food is exposed for sale were visited. The general standard of food hygiene in the district has increased considerably. On no occasion was it found necessary to resort to legal action to ensure compliance with the food by-laws. 150 lbs. of tinned food and 375 lbs. of meat were found to be unfit for human consumption.

Ice Cream. The total number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream is 84. Practically all the ice cream sold in the district is pre-packed.

Food Poisoning. See Section F.

Milk. (a) Samples. The following is a summary of the results of the samples taken during the year:

| | <i>Satisfactory</i> | | <i>Unsatisfactory</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------|
| Ungraded | — | — | — | — |
| Pasteurised | 16 | 2 | | 18 |
| Tuberculin Tested | 15 | 1 | | 16 |
| Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) | 36 | 4 | | 40 |

(b) Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949, Licences

During the year the following licences were issued in accordance with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Act 1949-54:

| | |
|---|----|
| Tuberculin Tested Milk Dealers | 17 |
| Tuberculin Tested Milk Dealers Supplementary .. | 11 |
| Pasteurised Milk Dealers | 11 |
| Pasteurised Milk Dealers Supplementary .. | 11 |
| Sterilised Milk Dealers Supplementary | 1 |

During the past year there has been an increase in the number of retailers selling graded milk in the district. Supplies of pasteurised milk are obtained from one plant within the district and four plants outside the district.

The following are the statistics required by the Ministry in connection with Food Hygiene.

No. of Food Premises in the Area:

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| General Stores | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 71 |
| Butchers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 |
| Cafes and Hotels | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 215 |
| Bakehouses | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 |

No. of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1955. Sec. 84.

No. of Inspections of Food Premises. 499.

Schools:

Following an outbreak of sonne dysentery affecting pupils attending the Long Hanborough and Church Hanborough Schools, a Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee met representatives of the County Education Committee and the School Managers in an endeavour to secure the early provision of reasonable washing facilities and closet accommodation in these schools. During the latter part of the year a new sanitary block comprising water closets, washing troughs and a new cesspool drainage system was provided at Long Hanborough. Improvements were carried out to the existing drainage system, a new urinal, washing trough and a supply of hot and cold water were provided at Church Hanborough. It is proposed, that a new school will be erected in Long Hanborough and when the first stage is completed, the Church Hanborough School will be closed, but the Long Hanborough School retained, for a limited number of pupils.

Although during the year under review, improvements were effected in a number of the schools, and two new schools were completed, the standard of the washing facilities and sanitary accommodation in the majority of the 31 schools in this area is still below that laid down in the "Standard for School Premises Regulations" 1954, issued by the Ministry of Education.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

| | | | No. of Cases Notified | No. Admitted to Hospital | Deaths |
|---------------------------|----|----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Scarlet Fever | .. | .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Measles | .. | .. | 273 | 0 | 1 |
| Whooping Cough | .. | .. | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| Pneumonia | .. | .. | 5 | 0 | 15 |
| Erysipelas | .. | .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Dysentery | .. | .. | 59 | 0 | 0 |
| Food Poisoning | .. | .. | — | 0 | 0 |
| Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) | .. | | — | 0 | 0 |
| (Non-paralytic) | | | — | 0 | 0 |
| Meningococcal Meningitis | .. | | 2 | 2 | 1 |

Dysentery. Two cases occurred at Filkins, one at Langford, one at Freeland and one at North Leigh. The remaining 54 cases occurred at Long Hanborough. Between March and June 35 cases occurred in school children, 10 in children under school age and 9 in adults. There was undoubtedly a high carrier rate particularly among the school children and the lack of satisfactory washing facilities and water closets in the schools was largely responsible. With the co-operation of the school managers and the Education Committee considerable improvements were effected; these are dealt with under the Food Hygiene section of this report. The outbreak ceased at the beginning of July.

Poliomyelitis. One mild paralytic case occurred in an adult female.

Measles. 273 cases occurred—all in the first six months of the year.

Scarlet Fever. 2 cases occurred—both in school children.

Meningococcal Infection. Two cases occurred, one in a male age 19, a member of the U.S.A.F. (which was fatal), the other in a child age 20 months—the father was a member of the U.S.A.F.

Non-notifiable Diseases. Three following non-notifiable diseases were reported from the schools:

Chickenpox 40. Mumps 32. Ringworm 1.

School Closures. Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS

| Age Periods | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Pulmonary Male | Pulmonary Female | Non-Pulmonary Male | Non-Pulmonary Female | Pulmonary Male | Pulmonary Female | Non-Pulmonary Male | Non-Pulmonary Female |
| 0— 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1— 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5—15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15—25 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25—35 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35—45 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45—55 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55—65 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65— | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 11 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948

| 1. <i>Inspections</i> | No. on Register | Inspections | Written Notices | Prosecu- tions |
|--|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply .. | 18 | 4 | — | 0 |
| 2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies | 90 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 98 | 6 | 1 | 0 |

| 2. Defects Found | | | | Found | Remedied | Reported by H.M. Inspector |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----|----|-------|----------|----------------------------------|
| Sec. 1. | Want of Cleanliness .. | .. | .. | — | — | — |
| Sec. 2. | Overcrowding.. | .. | .. | — | — | — |
| Sec. 3. | Unreasonable temperature .. | | | — | — | — |
| Sec. 4. | Inadequate ventilation .. | | | — | — | — |
| Sec. 6. | Ineffective Drainage of floors | | | — | — | — |
| Sec. 7. | Sanitary conveniences | | | | | |
| | (a) Insufficient .. | .. | .. | — | — | — |
| | (b) Unsuitable or defective | | | 1 | 1 | — |
| | (c) Not separate for sexes .. | | | — | — | — |
| | Other offences against the Act | | .. | — | — | — |
| Totals | | | | 1 | 1 | — |
| No. of Outworkers | | | | 52 | | |
| (Wearing apparel) | | | | | | |

